

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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LITERATURE.

The Doctrine of the Incarnation. By R. L. Ottley. In 2 vols. (Methuen.)

THESE two elaborate volumes by the Principal of the Pusey House deserve the careful attention of all theological students. The gifts of their author form an unusual combination. His scholarship is erudite and exact; his faculty for suggestive generalisation, incisive analysis, and logical order is amazingly energetic. A special feature of his work is the precision of its arrangement in chapters and sections, and subsections and paragraphs. St. Peter's first Epistle contains four leading thoughts; under four definite heads is summarised the implicit Christology of St. Paul's earlier letters; the teaching of Anselm's *Cur Deus Homo* is classified under paragraphs running from *a* to *f*. Mr. Ottley, in fact, supplies students with a most elaborate analysis of his treatise by his careful and almost fastidious arrangement of it. To the student this will not be all gain, and to the general reader it is almost an annoyance to have the skeleton of the organism he is studying obtruded so perseveringly on his attention. But we have tested Mr. Ottley's lists and articulations in several instances, and have found them original, scholarly, and logical. The method of his treatise, its sequence and grouping and spacing, is in itself valuable and deserving of careful study by the reader. Mr. Ottley grasps his subject in its broad outlines and in its details with a grip of singular firmness, and is reticent or copious always with reason. It is the more necessary to insist, to the general reader at all events, that Mr. Ottley's sections and subsections are useful, because the style flows on very easily and gracefully, and is not colourless and frigid as one expects a style to be which is bound by manifold chains of method. The language in itself is pleasant, copious, and interesting: even the shortest paragraphs are good reading, marked by precision of phrase and frequent scholarly felicities. So suitable is the book in style for the educated reader who is not a theologian, that we wish his case were more particularly considered and more care taken to explain words like "hypostatic" when first used.

To anyone who reads Mr. Ottley's treatise straight through, it will divide itself into five parts or subjects. First comes an examination of the Christology of the Old and New Testaments; second, an exposition and history of the controversies which centre round the name of Athanasius and result in defining Christ's relation to the Godhead; third, a similar account of the

controversies concerning the union of the natures in the Son; fourth, the problem of the Atonement proper is dealt with; and fifth, the book concludes with the author's summary of the "final systematic form of the doctrine of the Incarnation." A few very general criticisms on Mr. Ottley's success in treating these five subjects must suffice for our present notice of his book.

The chapters on the Old and New Testament are admirable. We admire the restraint which has condensed them into part ii. of a larger treatise instead of making a book of them, and we are convinced of the appositeness, or rather the necessity, of their position in Mr. Ottley's scheme. Without them his whole argument would be impaired. The four sections of the "Witness of the Old Testament" impress specially by their originality and suggestiveness; the treatment of the New Testament by its thoroughness and precision. Mr. Ottley succeeds in being concise and clear in traversing the wide and difficult field of the Old Testament literature; and in the well-beaten track of the New Testament his work is first hand and exhaustive. But we must not dwell upon this portion of the book. Subjects two and three constitute the real kernel of Mr. Ottley's treatise, and are his most striking success. Parts iv., v., vi., and vii.—to use the author's own notation—make up a history of quite fascinating interest. Mr. Ottley is soaked in the theological literature of the first five centuries, but is not isolated in it. The dogmas of the Fathers are shown to be essentially related to the doctrines of the great leaders and schools of secular philosophy; and if sometimes Mr. Ottley too austere refuses to count a philosopher a theologian, he always perceives that a theology must include a philosophy. No philosopher can read these pages without becoming a theologian—without finally discarding the notion that the doctrinal controversies of the early centuries were meaningless. Mr. Ottley establishes their importance in the development of human thought—their dignity and value alike for the lover of his own soul and for the student of Plato and Kant. One thing only we miss in these masterly chapters. There is no adequate account of St. Augustine's writings. Mr. Ottley holds that "the Christian doctrine of God has been more intelligently grasped and stated in proportion as metaphysical conceptions have been displaced by ethical," and he notes the tendency of the Greek Fathers to view the Godhead metaphysically rather than ethically. He names St. Augustine as a conspicuous teacher of the ethical conception, quoting his saying, "Trinitatem vides si caritatem vides"; but there is no full and detailed account of St. Augustine's teaching in its proper chronological place, and no analysis of his fifteen books on the Trinity. Since the Latin Father is as great a figure in Christian psychology as Athanasius in Christian metaphysics, and is remarkable as the link between the old world and the modern, he ought to loom larger on Mr. Ottley's pages.

In part viii. the Atonement emerges as the fourth subject treated by the author.

We must confess ourselves disappointed with this part of his work, as we are with his "Final Summary." The Atonement, as Mr. Ottley notices, did not present itself as a serious problem to the Christian consciousness till the writing of Anselm's tract, *Cur Deus Homo*, of which we are given an excellent analysis. But this analysis is the most important item of Mr. Ottley's exposition of the subject, which is as if a second century writer on the Trinity in Unity were given the place of Athanasius. It is perhaps inevitable that we should receive this impression, because Mr. Ottley brings his history no further down than Hooker, and it is since Hooker's time that the Atonement has been seriously grappled with as an ethical rather than merely legal problem. But there is a second reason why Mr. Ottley fails, comparatively speaking. He tells us that "it is the general aim of this book to recall students to the temper of sobriety and holy fear which marks the greatest among the ancient theologians." Mr. Ottley's loyalty to this aim can be traced in his style and in his thought, giving to his work a charm of mellowness and candour which only a dull critic will miss. But sobriety and holy fear are not the only qualities which must distinguish the theologian. Mr. Ottley's criticism of Anselm is timid compared with his criticism of Athanasius. In the earlier centuries he has the creeds to appeal to, and defines orthodoxy firmly. If he could be equally decided and critical later on, he might make mistakes, but he might also make theology. We want a bolder, more rigorous treatment of the subject. Moreover the doctrine of the Atonement is not put into any vital relation with the broader ethical and metaphysical questions which underlie it, as is done so admirably with the earlier doctrines. The notion of forgiveness is not analysed. It offends the present critic that Macleod Campbell is mentioned at the end of a note about Dr. Dale. It is suggestive of the imperfection of the whole discussion that Maurice is not mentioned at all.

The last part of our treatise is disappointing for somewhat similar reasons. Mr. Ottley stops with Hooker. How can he give us a "final summary"—we object to that word "final"—without a previous analysis of German and English theological thought since Hooker? His "final summary" fits in excellently at the end of part vii., although it must be held to repeat somewhat aridly and tamely the previous exposition; but it does not attempt to state the doctrine of the Incarnation in modern terms, or to put it into vital relation with modern philosophical thought. We are aware that we are demanding from Mr. Ottley several additional volumes, but these he must write if his work is really to come down "to the present day." Mr. Ottley very frankly acknowledges his debt at various points to Dr. Fairbairn's *Christ in Modern Theology*. But in his "final statement" he does not compete with Dr. Fairbairn's book ii. division 2. Modern thought is not reckoned with. Dr. Martineau, Dr. Edward Caird, and Mr. Illingworth, to mention only three names, ought to be used up in any "final statement" written on the same scale and with the same mastery

as parts ii.-vii. of Mr. Ottley's treatise. Mr. Ottley treats the question of the *kenosis* with elaboration, but we confess to some impatience with this discussion. It does not arise legitimately in the natural process of religious thought. It juts out unexpectedly and illogically, because historical criticism requires us to revise our theory of the date of the books of Jonah and Daniel; and in a final statement of what the Christian consciousness of to-day contains within it about Christ, it should receive less space than Mr. Ottley devotes to it.

We have endeavoured to state our opinion that Mr. Ottley's book is not in all its parts executed on the same plan; and by the brilliance of his best work we have judged the rest. But we must not end this notice without expressing again our conviction of the value to theological study of these volumes. We have read them from cover to cover with delight, and with a growing enthusiasm for the magnificence of the author's design and the conscientious thoroughness of his execution. The treatise is a substantial addition to English divinity.

RONALD BAYNE.

THE RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN
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THE last published volume of Prof. Martens's great work possesses a peculiar interest for English readers, covering as it does the whole of the later Napoleonic period. It is impossible to praise too highly the care and conscientious completeness with which these State Papers, many of them now published for the first time, have been collected and annotated; and when we remember that the majority of these despatches and circulars were written by men like Nesselrode, Lieven, Matuszewicz, Pozzo-di-Borgo, and Worontzow, it will easily be understood that, apart from and beyond their subject-matter, they derive an additional charm and value from their perfection of style and largeness of political views.

The most important feature perhaps in this instalment of Prof. Martens's work is the new light it throws on the history of Russia's famous Declaration of Neutrality in 1780, undoubtedly a remarkable feat of statecraft, the original inspiration of which was Sweden, "notre ennemi éternel," to quote Worontzow's happy expression. Few things redound more to the credit of Catherine than its virtual repeal the instant she discovered that it was secretly directed against England, "dont elle ne se doutait pas du tout"; and its formal renunciation in 1801 was chiefly brought about by Worontzow, the Russian ambassador in London, who, from his long residence in our country and thorough knowledge of our language and habits, was nicknamed by his contemporaries "the Russian Englishman."

At the time when Paul ascended the throne, the relations of the two countries were of the most friendly kind, and

Worontzow was able to inform his imperial master that "none of the other European sovereigns enjoyed to such a high degree the love and respect of the English people." The change that gradually came over these relations and finally led to an open rupture was partly due to Paul's irritable and suspicious nature, but must mainly be attributed to England's crooked policy concerning the island of Malta. In 1799 Lord Granville wrote to the English ambassador at St. Petersburg: "So far as the king is concerned, he renounces every idea or desire of retaining Malta as a British possession." For a while the Tsar affected to believe in these assurances, but the formal annexation of the island in 1800 fully justified the fears he had entertained that England was playing a false game. He vented his spite and displeasure after his usual high-handed fashion. Not content with demanding the immediate recall of Lord Whitworth, the ambassador, he actually refused to give a passport to any of the king's messengers, and, when remonstrated with, favoured Count Panine with one of the most curious communications ever penned by a sovereign:

"S.M. l'Empereur," runs this blistering document which defies translation and must be quoted in the original French, "ayant pris connaissance de votre mémoire, m'a ordonné de vous déclarer, monsieur, qu'elle n'a point d'explication à donner, puisque les souverains ne rendent compte de leurs actions qu'à Dieu seul; que chaque monarque est maître dans son empire; que Sa Majesté Impériale ne gêne personne, et que la mission de Russie à Londres étant vacante par la démission du Comte Worontzow, S.M. Britannique pouvait ne pas nommer le successeur à Lord Whitworth."

Nor was this all. Worontzow, on the plea that at the actual moment there was no matter of sufficient importance to demand the presence of a Russian ambassador at London, and that he might better "employer ce temps là à l'amélioration de sa santé," was curtly bidden to quit England for the German baths, and to give over his duties to his *chargé d'affaires*.

The Count was one of the few Russian officials who clearly foresaw the disastrous catastrophe in which Paul's savage rule must ere long involve his country. In a letter written to Panine in April, 1801, speaking of Paul's reign, he does not hesitate to affirm that his ill-fated administration "had sapped the foundations and threatened the very existence of the Russian empire"; and he declares that, had not his life been providentially cut short,

"il aurait fallu même s'attendre en Russie à une révolution faite par la populace dans l'intérieur du pays, et une révolution populaire chez nous aurait été la chose la plus horrible; elle aurait produit des milliers de Stenka Razine et de Pougatchew."

Happily for the peace of Europe, the mad Tsar's successor, Alexander the First, made it his chief object to secure a better understanding between the two countries. Worontzow was reinstated in his post, and the cabinet of St. James was informed that the Emperor's sincere desire was to re-establish the traditional relations of friendship between England and Russia.

Owing to Prof. Martens's free access to the imperial archives, he has been able to give

the full story of the proceedings culminating in the Convention of 1801. Worontzow would appear to have played throughout the principal part; and so great was the confidence the young Emperor placed in this wise and experienced counsellor, that the latter did not hesitate, in a private report dated May 6, 1801, to condemn Paul's wanton act in confiscating the merchandise of British subjects residing in Russia with a frankness and unreserve that we do not often find in diplomatic communications. The unjust measures carried out by Paul are roundly declared to have been the sole and justifiable cause of England's discontent; and he brands these measures as having no precedent "dans aucun pays, ni aucun temps, depuis que l'Europe est sortie de l'état de barbarie où elle était plongée avant le quatorzième siècle." Nor do his words lose any of their force when he proceeds to state that in speaking thus he is doing no dishonour to the deceased Emperor, since the real blame rests with "ces perfides ministres, qui, pour avantager les vues et les intérêts de certaines cours étrangères, ont sacrifié l'honneur et les vrais intérêts de leur souverain et de leur patrie." The receipt of this bold-spoken report was acknowledged by the Emperor in an autograph letter that does credit alike to his heart and his judgment. Its general tenor may be gathered from the opening sentence: "Je dois vous remercier de m'avoir jugé digne d'entendre les vérités, dont l'accès devrait toujours être facile et qui pour le malheur des souverains ne parviennent presque jamais au trône."

The second part of the present volume is devoted to the diplomatic negotiations between Russia and England concerning the Greek insurrection. Throughout the whole discussion the eternal Eastern question presents itself in its familiar shape. On the one hand, we have Russia's proposal to place the Christian provinces of Turkey under the permanent protection of the Great Powers, with reiterated assurances that she was prompted by no ulterior designs of conquest, or any desire to exercise an undue and paramount influence in the East. On the other hand, we have England's refusal to sanction an arrangement that would seem to recognise the right of Russia to interfere in the administration of the Turkish Empire, accompanied with an ill-concealed distrust of Russian promises and pledges. No greater proof of the healthy change which has come over English politics in all that relates to Eastern affairs can be given than the fact that proposals which, as Lord Londonderry assured Count Lieven, then "faisaient frissonner" our diplomats and ministers are now accepted, even by Conservative statesmen, as the likeliest and surest solution of the Turkish problem. And it is well to note that the mode adopted by Turkey to suppress the Greek insurrection was exactly the same as is now being put into execution against the Armenians: a system of blotting out the insurgent people till there should be none left to clamour for redress, and accordingly none to whom liberty need be granted. The Turkish Government, we read, was resolved,

in case of necessity, to invoke the aid of its powerful vassal, Méhémet Ali, the pacha of Egypt, who had promised his assistance, and undertaken to despatch, under the command of his son Ibrahim, an army sufficiently strong to utterly exterminate the whole population of the Morea. It was this monstrous scheme that finally brought about a complete understanding between the courts of England and Russia, and led to the formal conclusion of the Convention of July, 1827, thanks to which Greece obtained her independence. We are told that when Nicholas was informed by Count Nesselrode that the Convention had been signed by the representatives of the contracting Powers, he expressed his delight at the happy conclusion of these long debates by writing in French on the copy presented to him: "Que Dieu soit mille fois béni et espérons que tout sera pour le mieux."

The limited space at our disposal compels us to pass over in silence the details given by Prof. Martens of Wellington's mission to Petersburg immediately after the accession of Nicholas; and for the same reason we must omit any notice of the third and concluding portion of the volume, which treats of the French Revolution of 1830 and the creation of Belgium as a separate kingdom. For the present, we content ourselves with expressing our belief that the more we study the State Papers of Russia the more inclined we shall be to think that George III. was right when he wrote to Worontzow:

"Vous savez vous même, car je vous l'ai souvent dit et répété depuis 21 ans que nous nous connaissons, qu'un bon Anglais doit être bon Russe, de même qu'un bon Russe doit être bon Anglais."

C. E. TURNER.

W. V., Her Book, and Various Verses. By William Canton. (Isbister.)

It is Mr. Canton's chief distinction, and a very rare one, that he can think and write up to the high level of a child's imagination. That exalted level is beyond the reach of most of us, who are fortunate if we can even recognise its existence somewhere above us. We are apt to regard childhood as a time of mere inexperience and incapacity—a stage of life so crude and elementary that, if we would put ourselves in touch with it, we must descend from our own high level to a lower one. That is the mistake of our laboriously acquired knowledge, which sees no further into things than we can penetrate with our laws of optics and lame methods of reasoning, and has no other horizon than the narrow one we have discovered for ourselves. Childhood and manhood make together a strange paradox, for though the child grows up to manhood, the man declines from childhood. Wordsworth has expounded the secret of it in his great ode. "Heaven," as he said, "lies about us in our infancy"—heaven, and all that endowment of clear vision and fine sensibility which the word stands for—while as the child grows into the man, the shades of the prison-house begin to close about him.

The fine sensibilities are deadened, the range of vision is narrowed and its clearness destroyed, by the barriers of exactitude which we interpose between the inner eye and all the outer world. We flatter ourselves that it is an intellectual advance to leave the credulous fancies of the child behind, and to arrive at the certainties of knowledge which we get from our text-books and treatises. In a sense, no doubt, it is so; but in a larger sense it is not so. One would not be so absurd as to decry the text-books or undervalue the assured knowledge they convey; but it has taken science all these years, all the years of its own existence, to overtake some of the intuitions of childhood; and it would never have overtaken them at all had it not brought imagination to its aid. This prime gift of the child anticipates discoveries, leaps over space and time, sees the spiritual and essential life in things; while we less imaginative elders plod along from one scrap of visible footing to another, and are incapable of believing anything to which we cannot apply some foot-rule argument of proof.

But this is a needless exordium to Mr. Canton's book, for the reader has only to make the acquaintance of W. V. to see realised in her small person all the great potentialities of childhood. Children differ among themselves as well as from grown people: some of them have more of the pre-natal heaven about them, more of the intuitive imagination of childhood, than others, and W. V. is rich in these possessions. She has the creative instinct, and can make her own world and people it at her will. So vast are her resources that all Fairyland and its benign people are at her command. Her power is Protean, for under her magic things have now one character and now another, and she herself plays many parts under various names. If it be said that this is characteristic of all children—as in fact it is, though some are more apt than others—that only proves that all children have a magic gift. A piece of W. V.'s world consisted of a mysterious forest in her father's garden, and that forest, though often explored, had new mysteries for every fresh visit to its recesses. "Certainly," says her father (at all events her chronicler), "when W. V. is with me I am conscious of the Forest—the haunted, enchanted, aboriginal Forest; and I see with something of her illumined vision?" To this sympathetic consciousness and power of seeing we owe one of the most winsome of books—two, indeed, for who does not remember *The Invisible Playmate*? W. V. has impressed her own charm upon the account of herself, and Mr. Canton will have the happiness of sharing his laurels with her. The book contains two portraits of W. V. In one of them she is stooping to kiss a wee little green man, who has just stepped out of an oak tree to show her the way through the forest. In the other she is "playing at botany"; and her way of doing this was to pack herself into a big red flower-pot and look like the loveliest of flowers, expecting the gardener to water her when he came by with his watering-

can. In each the artist, Mr. C. E. Brock, has very happily pictured her as one imagines her to be.

Of the poems in the volume, those which are personal to W. V. have the most irresistible charm; though among the others are several of considerable power, particularly the striking blank verse poem, "East of Eden" and "Crying Abba, Father." Here are some verses, the inspiration of which is of the truest:

"MAKING PANSIES.

"Three faces in a hood.
Folk called the pansy so
Three hundred years ago.
Of course she understood!

"Then, perching on my knee,
She drew her mother's head
To her own and mine, and said—
'That's mother, you, and me!'

"And so it comes about
We three, for gladness' sake
Sometimes a pansy make
Before the gas goes out."

A poet can render no higher service to humanity than that of enforcing, in things temporal as well as in things spiritual, the lesson inculcated more than eighteen centuries ago in the words: "Except ye become as little children." This is the service rendered by such a book as Mr. Canton's.

GEORGE COTTERELL.

"THE NEW IRISH LIBRARY."—*A Short Life of Thomas Davis.* By Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE time has gone by when it could be written—as it was written by Thomas Davis—that there were Lives of great Irishmen, and valuable ones, but such as the rich only could buy and the leisurely find time to read. The "New Irish Library" contains Lives of great Irishmen, and valuable ones, published at a price which will adapt them to the means of most, while, for the rest, these books are so concise that he must be sore beset for leisure who should not find time to read them. The *Short Life of Thomas Davis*, newly added to the series, is worthy of its author. It is the book of one "looking back through the rarified atmosphere of experience," to quote his own phrase. In other words, it is not an eulogium: it is a biography. On the title-page of it, as motto to the work, are Browning's lines:

"Those who live as models for the mass
Are singly of more value than they all.
Keep but the model safe, new men will rise
To take its mould, and other days to prove
How great a good was Luria's having lived."

Who was Luria? will be asked by almost every reader of that. The case of Thomas Davis was not quite the same, howbeit Sir Gavan Duffy does well not to overrate—still better, not to overstate—the fame won by this Irishman.

Customary as it is with biographers to trace a course of life from childhood, some will chafe that in this account of Davis, which, within its limits, is very full, we are told little of childhood and boyhood. To say the truth, we are told in it little of manhood; for while we are made to see very plainly the student, the thinker, the

politician, the journalist, the patriot, we are given but passing glimpses of the man. These glimpses are such as to rouse in a marked degree the wish for more. Here is one of them:

"As the autumn approached, Davis wrote to Maddyn that he was disturbed by a serious personal trouble. The trouble was one rarely wanting as a motor in the lives of young men: he was in love. When he began to write verse, one of his friends, who thought a Laura was an essential part of the equipment of a Petrarch, asked him if he had ever been in love. 'I have never been out of it,' was his laughing reply."

You are not to run away with the idea that these loves were serious. "These amourettes were passing fancies," Sir Gavan Duffy explains, and proceeds to describe the great love of the poet's life. I must correct myself; we are given more than a glimpse of Davis as a lover.

Among the other aspects under which Sir Gavan Duffy treats of Davis, the most interesting to the general will probably be that dealt with in the very remarkable chapter called "Conflicts with O'Connell." It is needless to say that Davis the politician, and the politicians who were his friends and who were not his friends, are put before the reader in brave fashion. Ireland's history is being published in instalments; and the period dealt with in this work—that of the "forties" of this century—is one of those which, thanks to Sir Gavan Duffy and to some others, have been represented on the good new lines which prescribe to historians the telling of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

This is the place in which to consider Thomas Davis, perhaps, primarily as a literary man, and to draw attention to the fact that, while his place in Ireland's political history has not always been rightly gauged, his due place in English literature has still less been accorded to him. There are in this country persons not wholly illiterate to whom the fact is still unknown that there was a poet Thomas Davis. This phenomenon is doubtless connected with the circumstance that there is no quite satisfactory English edition of his poems, which, nevertheless, are not so distinctively Irish that they would appeal to an Irish public only. The best of them are, in Dublin parlance, "as English as Irish," and of some of the worst of them the same thing is true. Sir Gavan Duffy, in divulging how "a song or ballad was struck off at a heat," gives the explanation of the sad inequality among them. Elsewhere he says, "poetry was only his [Davis's] pastime." Pity 'twas! Most significant fact of all, there is no chapter in this biography devoted to Davis as poet, but his poetry is largely cited and well analysed in the chapter called "The Journalist." This is not a political disquisition; but the statement may be here hazarded that Irish politics are not a little biased in the direction which they have so far taken by the fact that some of the first of Ireland's journalists have been poets, while the literature of Ireland has indubitably been markedly influenced by the fact that almost all her foremost poets have been journalists.

The specimens from Davis's prose writings given by Sir Gavan Duffy are necessarily few, but a long extract is quoted from his fine paper contributed to the *Dublin Morning Register* of February 2, 1841. "Verily, we are provincials!" writes in it with laudable frankness and amazing valour the young Irishman in Ireland's capital.

Of Davis's curious memoranda we are also given samples. The subjoined seems worth citing to-day: "I feel more and more that a good novel is the greatest of works."

It is to be hoped that the interest in Davis as a writer will be revived. Mr. Rolleston's admirably edited volume of his curiously interesting prose works should be in the hands of all those who mean now to follow what was Davis's counsel years ago. The paper among these essays entitled "On Foreign Travel" has an especial interest, taken in connexion with the recent appeal to Englishmen and Irishmen "to explore Ireland."

Having referred his readers to Mr. Rolleston in the matter of Davis's prose essays, Sir Gavan Duffy may be forgiven for citing little from them, and this the more that he gives many characteristic specimens of Davis's letter-writing. An Irishman's thoughts are sometimes set to military music, and the following has drum-beat in it. The subject is "modern Anglicism," the time 1842:

"This damned thing has come into Ireland under the Whigs, and is equally the favourite of the 'Peel' Tories. It is believed in the political assemblies in our cities, preached from our pulpits (always utilitarian or persecuting); it is the very Apostles' Creed of the professions, and threatens to corrupt the lower classes, who are still faithful and romantic."

That phrasing, "faithful and romantic," is noteworthy.

A letter containing high praise of the writer's eldest brother ends with this wail, "Alas, he is an English-minded man!" To a brother-politician Davis writes, like a very Irish-minded man as he himself is, "There are higher things than politics, and I never will sacrifice my self-respect to them." The grave and the gay alternate in these letters. Here is a bit of the gay, "Hurrah for my ancestors, and for yours, and you, and myself, and, as poor Tone, I think, says, hurrah generally."

It is happily impossible to write even a short book on an Irishman without touching on many other men, and to write even a short account of an Irish matter without touching on many other matters. Sir Gavan Duffy digresses, and there is a great gain from this circumstance. In the chapter in which he deals with Davis under the heading of "The Politician," he describes incidentally, in a passage to which his known truthfulness gives a high value, while a profound pathos marks the thing recorded, the state of national literature in Ireland when Davis commenced author. A strong eloquence joined to large knowledge marks this passage, as it marks many another. I cannot forbear quoting what follows:

"There are men who make epochs in our history. Lorian O'Thuail, who combined the Celtic tribes against the invader; Art McMurrrough, who effaced the crimes of his

ancestors by heroic services; Hugh O'Neill, who baffled the enemies by culture and policy, learned in their own camp and court; Roger O'Moore, who evoked hope among a moribund people; Sarafeld, who restored to their imagination the figure of a national soldier; Grattan, who used the institutions of the conquerors to conquer them in turn; Wolfe Tone, who combined the Presbyterian Republicans of the North with the Catholic serfs of Munster; O'Connell, who taught the trampled multitude their own strength; and Davis, who once again aimed to unite the whole force of the nation in honourable union, are such men."

Even more noteworthy than that passage is the one subjoined:

"Whenever men are combined for a large purpose, good or evil, posterity is apt to select one of them to inherit all the honour. In the Reformation we think only of Luther, but without Calvin and Knox the Reformation would have remained a German schism. Of the Jesuits the world remembers chiefly St. Ignatius, but he was far from being the first in genius, or even in governing power, of that marvellous company. Among the forerunners of the French Revolution opinion settles upon Rousseau and Voltaire, but Denis Diderot sapped the buttresses of authority and stubbed the roots of faith with a more steadfast and malign industry. Wilberforce is hailed emancipator of the negroes, but without Clarkson and Zachary Macaulay he would have gone to his grave without seeing their fetters cut off. Original men come in groups, and so it was now. Davis was the truest type of his generation. . . . But the era produced a crowd of notable persons."

These are enumerated. In each case the man and his work is put before the reader in some three lines. I know nothing like it elsewhere in contemporary biography.

It goes without saying that there are home-truths in the work of this old man eloquent who is Irish. England is not always spared.

"We were warned by the *Times*, and a chorus of smaller critics, that these historical reminiscences [articles contributed by Davis and others to the *Nation*] fostered national animosities. Perhaps they did, but is there any method of exposing great wrongs which does not beget indignation against the wronger? We were of opinion that writers who habitually employed the epithet Swiss to signify a mercenary, Greek a cheat, Jew a miser, Turk a brute, and Yankee a pedlar, who used the phrase 'Dutch courage' to signify drunkenness, and a 'Flemish account' to signify deception, who symbolised a Frenchman as a fop, and a French woman as a hag (beldam = belle dame), and who called whatsoever was stupid or foolish Irish—an Irish argument being an argument which proved nothing, and an Irish method a method which was bound to fail—were scarcely entitled to take us to task for truths which, however disagreeable, were at least authentic."

That expression, "truths which were authentic" (only an Irishman, it may be allowed, would use it), is, the quibblers will say, of doubtful propriety; but, quibbling apart, there is the wherewithal in the above to make any honest Englishman cry *peccavi*.

Ireland is not always spared.

"Irish history [the time here under consideration is 1842] had been shamefully neglected in school and college, and the young men took up the teaching of it in the *Nation*. . . . When this attempt began, Irish history was rather less known than Chinese. A mandarin implied

a definite idea; but what was a Tanist? Confucius was a wise man among the Celestials; but who was Moran? One man out of ten thousand could not tell whether Owen Roe followed or preceded Brian Borohime; in which hemisphere the victory of Benburb was achieved; or whether the O'Neill who held Ireland for eight years in the Puritan wars was a naked savage armed with a stake, or an accomplished soldier bred in the most adventurous and punctilious service in Europe."

The patriotism of this writer finds at times most subtle expression. All who love Ireland have winced to hear Englishmen quote against her the words, "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel." Here is Sir Gavan Duffy's comment on the much begibed conversion of O'Connell to Federalism *versus* Repeal in 1845:

"The Duke of Wellington's conversion to Catholic Emancipation, Peel's to Free Trade, Disraeli's to Household Suffrage, or Lord John Russell's to religious intolerance in 1851, did not take his party by more complete surprise."

Apothegms abound in this short biography. Here is one chosen at haphazard: "A man often modifies his opinions in the very act of defending them."

To sum up, the book is a piece of work as brilliant as it is solid.

ELSA D'ESTERRE-KEELING.

Wages and Capital. An Examination of the Wages Fund Doctrine. By F. W. Taussig, Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University. (Macmillans.)

"It would be brutal," wrote President Walker, eight years ago, "to inflict further blows upon a body so exanimate as the theory of the Wage Fund." Yet in Prof. Taussig's volume we are once more brought face to face with that theory, and called upon to recognise that the conception on which it rests, of the payment of present labour from past product, though incomplete, is in essentials just. Many readers may find it hard to summon up much interest in the prospect of the renewal of a controversy which the writer himself describes as "never-ending." Others, agreeing with Prof. Marshall that the inquiry whether the Wages Fund doctrine be true or false "is in great measure a question of words," may feel a disinclination to devote anything like close attention to theoretical relations between wages and capital, which give little or no help in deciding practical questions or elucidating concrete social problems. Nevertheless, it could not but be useful to the student to follow so acute and penetrating an inquirer as he analyses the mode in which labour yields enjoyable products, and explains his reasons for holding the capital of the community as the source of real wages, while recognising the relation of the money funds of employers to the wages of hired labourers.

These are the subjects with which Prof. Taussig deals in the first part of his work; the second he devotes to a critical history of the Wages Fund doctrine from the writers before Adam Smith to those of the present day, addressed more particularly, he explains, to special students of economic theory. It is unusual, in critical and historical inquiries as to some branch of

economic theory, to find, as here, a statement of an author's conclusions preceding the history and criticism of the subject; and this Prof. Taussig admits. He justifies his adoption of this course, on the ground that a briefer and clearer presentation of his opinions is thus attained. But it may be doubted whether what he calls "the traditional and strictly logical" plan is not also the better one. The mind is better prepared to weigh new opinions and conclusions on any subject after having passed in review those which already exist, and duly taken note of their imperfections and discrepancies. Repetition does not strike us as saved, in the present case, by the method adopted, while a distinct loss of force and vividness of impression is caused, by thus placing a long historical retrospect after the explanation and justification of new theoretical conclusions.

While the book is, on the one hand, a protest against the view of so many recent writers, that labour is paid directly from its own present product—a theory which the author describes as beginning with a false premise and distorting actual facts—it does not, on the other, seek to restore the old Wage Fund doctrine to the position of importance which it has lost. On the contrary, the importance attached to it by the Classical Economists is described as exaggerated. What Prof. Taussig holds to be vital in their view, is its recognition of capital as the real source of wages. Where they erred was in frequently describing capital as money resources in the hands of the direct employers, and then in implying, or seeming to imply, a fixedness and pre-determination in the amount of those money resources which do not in fact exist. They thus laid themselves open to a succession of attacks, which so weakened the authority of their doctrine that President Walker seemed almost justified in the statement quoted above.

The division of labour, says Prof. Taussig, is of two sorts, contemporaneous and successive: by the first is understood the division by which one man carries out all the steps needful for the production of a particular commodity; by the second the division in which the different steps are carried on one after another, by different hands, each commodity thus constituting the product of the complex and combined labour of many. Now, the latter division is vastly the more important of the two, and the tendency of invention has been to lengthen the average period of production; therefore, the consumable goods at present available are mainly the product of past labour. If we bear in mind that the real reward of the labourer consists of the completed and enjoyable commodities for which he exchanges the money paid to him by his employer, we are forced to the conclusion that wages are paid not from current, but from past product. Money wages may indeed be paid to a large extent from the money value of the present product, but real wages are the result of the labour of the past.

The next question discussed is, how far is past product to be identified with capital. The latter term Prof. Taus-

sig applies only to inchoate wealth—i.e., wealth not yet in enjoyable shape. Yet inasmuch as the commodities which constitute real wages are, when the work is done, still in the last of the inchoate stages—in shopkeepers' hands, awaiting purchase—we reach the conclusion that wages are derived from capital. But here we note that both these conclusions are referable to the permanent relations of real capital to real wages, and have nothing to do with money or money wages, or with any particular social régime. When Prof. Taussig proceeds to consider the special case of hired labourers, and the relation between the capitalist employer and his workmen, which alone Ricardo and the Classical School had in view, he finds the labourers dependent for their money income, and therefore for their share of real income, on the sums which the employers judge it expedient to turn to the hire of labour, while, as we have seen, they are also dependent on the stock of inchoate wealth which is the source of real wages. Now, in the first case, not the immediate employers of labour only, as the Classical Economists imply, but middlemen, merchants, bankers, and even idle investors, are included in the very large body whose dealings are really decisive as to the extent to which labourers shall be hired. Hence it follows that the sums that they have at command are not in the nature of an accumulation, fixed once for all when the employer makes his bargain with his workmen; they can be made to fit new conditions and demands. In the second case, while it is true that the real income of the community is settled and predetermined, so far as it cannot be greater than is made possible by the past labour given to machinery, materials, &c., yet that portion of it which constitutes real wages may get even some immediate increase by defter use, better combination, or temporary bridging over of gaps. The limits are elastic, not rigid, and elastic within very considerable limits.

To sum up, Prof. Taussig considers that "the Wages Fund doctrine, or what there is of truth in it, has to do rather with production than with distribution. It serves to describe the process by which the real income of the community emerges from a prolonged process of production, and in what manner the hired labourers of advanced industrial communities get their share of this accruing real income. . . . But it can tell us little as to . . . the fundamental causes which make the real income of the community large or small, or which determine the share of that real income which in the long run shall go to wages or interest or rent. Its truth has been misconceived, its importance exaggerated."

The most interesting points in the historical portion of the book are the vigorous attack upon President Walker's theory of the payment of wages from current product, and the exposition of that part of the general theory of value advanced by the Austrian school of economists which bears on capital and wages. President Walker's contention that, not the possession of capital, but the attainment of a product at a profit, is the motive for employment, is of course admitted; but Prof. Taussig points out, with justice, that the admission does not settle the

nature of the funds which pay wages, the source of the latter being, he urges, the food and other tangible things of a previous season's making. In his view, President Walker falls into the old error of confounding sale and money receipt with the final attainment of food and other enjoyable goods, of conceiving the fund whence wages are paid as money or cash in the hands of the individual employer.

The contribution of Profs. Menger and Böhm-Bawerk, among the Austrian economists, to the elucidation of the subject in hand is generously recognised. And with a chapter containing a brief summary of both the theoretical and historical sections, Prof. Taussig brings to a close a work which, if not highly attractive to the general reader, should yet be welcomed by the student of economics as an example of skilful analysis and penetrating criticism.

RETA OLDHAM.

NEW NOVELS.

Embarrassments. By Henry James. (Heinemann.)

The Problem of Prejudice. By Mrs. Vere Campbell. (Fisher Unwin.)

His Excellency's English Governess. By Sydney C. Grier. (Blackwoods.)

O'Grady of Trinity. By H. A. Hinckson. (Lawrence & Bullen.)

The Quicksands of Pactolus. By Horace Annesley Vachell. (Bentley.)

Tom Grogan. By E. Hopkinson Smith. (Macmillans.)

Doris and I. By John Stafford. (Chatto & Windus.)

Miss Armstrong's and other Circumstances. By John Davidson. (Methuen.)

A Lawyer's Wife. By Sir William Nevill M. Geary, Bart. (John Lane.)

THE admirers of Mr. Henry James will be glad to have this collection of polished stories. Whatever may be his ultimate fate, whether he be ignored or revered by the next generation as a classic, he has a real and forcible claim to the regard of his contemporaries. To begin with, there is a fine finish about all his work: no signs of hurry or carelessness disfigure the most insignificant paragraph. The task he sets out to perform is realised with assiduous zeal. Words and sentences do not tumble haphazard into their places. They are put there by a discriminating hand that has rejected all substitutes as unworthy of the high uses required of them. Again, there is no striving to appease unwholesome popular cravings, but even a perceptible shrinking from vulgar applause. His choice of subjects is directed by a nervous refinement. He avoids the more rugged incidents of life: a calamity or a death is only passing referred to in a courteous phrase. Minor details—the recording of an elegant witticism, the memory of a stroll on Folkestone Downs—suffice for plot. The manner is all important, the matter of less account. Indeed, one is led to believe, at times, that for him the uninteresting episodes, the passionless events, are the

only valuable moments in life. There are no tears, no vigorous emotions in his pages. His personages are curious, fascinating even, but they stir us neither to love nor to hatred. One learns their tricks, but of their real selves one knows nothing. And these are grave defects which may lose Mr. James not merely a wide, but a permanent reputation. *Embarrassments* is as good as anything he has written. His style is better adapted to the shorter forms of fiction. As the work of a sincere and brilliantly clever writer it is welcome. But it leaves something wanting to our positive enjoyment, a something Mr. James has always refused to give us.

Mrs. Campbell has written a "little novel" that displays a good deal of power, while her descriptions of the Kentish farm and hop fields are excellent. She grips her characters well, too: they really live. If the men are unsympathetic, that is the fault of her theme. Actors in so sordid a tragedy can scarcely win our affection. Margaret, however, comes out of the ordeal nobly; and for her sorrow it is easy to feel deeply. There is so much merit in this novel of ninety-five pages, it may be hoped that Mrs. Campbell will soon attempt a pleasanter task; for it is clearly her duty to go on writing.

Mr. Grier's delightful story is cleverly planned, of considerable length, but never for a moment tedious. The people to whom he introduces us are all well worth knowing, the drama they play out is ingenious and entertaining. Miss Anstruther, the heroine, goes to Bagdad to educate Azim Bey, the third son and heir of the ruling pacha. Owing to the inordinate hatred that her charm of person, and even mere arrival, awakens in the hearts of the ladies of the harem, complications very soon begin. The trouble grows more dangerous when her jealous little pupil discovers that his governess cares for Charlie Egerton, the English doctor. Earlier squabbles blossom into magnificent riots, abductions, even into international difficulties. Of course all ends happily, and for the amused and interested reader some hundreds of pages too soon. Miss Anstruther is a charming woman, her lover a presentable and convincing hero. One of the best studies in the book is that of Lady Haigh, the resident's wife, whom everyone very properly loves, laughs with, and obeys. Her husband is a capital sketch of the best class of English official "east of Suez." Other diverting figures, European and those aping the European, enliven scene after scene. But the master-stroke is the character of the boy Azim. To do justice to a character full of inconsistencies—jealous, morbid, apish, loving, cruel, gentle, wily, simple—requires rare talent. Mr. Grier may well be proud of his achievement. He seems to understand the East and her strangely wayward children as but few manage to do. He has woven of unusual materials an excellent story that should be extremely popular.

Many are to be found who sneer at *Tom Brown at Oxford*, but possibly they have never realised how hard it is to write a good

novel of university life. Anyhow, though several have tried, it still remains the best book we have of its kind. Mr. Hinckson essays to follow in the footsteps of Judge Hughes. It is a pity that he has not succeeded, since his ambition was wholly laudable. But, to be quite candid, his book is a failure. There are plenty of descriptions of college buildings, 'varsity customs, Dublin streets; but they convey only the atmosphere of the guide-book. Moreover, the types of undergraduates he gives us are heavily inadequate. Surely there must be pleasanter people at Trinity than these! They are not witty—a grievance; they are very noisy, they drink a good deal. Yet these two last are commonplace virtues not confined to undergraduates. The hero is absurdly successful on the cricket-field, the football-field, the river, and at college examinations. His friend Daly is Lever and water, a most unsatisfactory mixture. *O'Grady of Trinity* is poor stuff, though there are some passages hinting that its author may write a better novel later on.

Mr. Vachell's novel of life among the millionaires of San Francisco is easy and admirable reading. The characters are not dummies, the style is vigorous and polished. It requires unusual skill to make business details attractive: here one reads them eagerly. The story of the run on the bank is "thrilling," the morality of Mr. Barrington senior, the many times millionaire, exquisitely portrayed. There are domestic troubles as well as financial, no less ably told. Helen's tragedy moves to profoundest pity. The whole story gives rise to the feeling that these rich people, wallowing in luxury, dogged by hideous cares, are living on the crater of a volcano. Bright passages, however, illuminate the dark surroundings. It is delightful to make a friend of Cassius Quirk, vulgar, warm-hearted newspaper reporter; of Dick Barrington, model hero yet no prig; of Phyllis, freshest and daintiest of heroines. Here are the few righteous who save the city. Mr. Vachell evidently writes of what he knows, and writes remarkably well. His book, too, has other merits than those of mere literary quality, and it is owing to his keen and true perceptions that uncomfortable thoughts force themselves on the reader.

Tom Grogan, who after her husband's death assumes his name and carries on his business, is a muscular but womanly-hearted heroine. The story deals with the plottings of certain Knights of Labour, who seek to ruin her. The early pages are clumsy and too full of technical detail; but after the first chapter or two the style improves notably, and the story goes crisply and firmly to a dramatic climax.

Mr. Stafford's book has merits of a negative sort. Its faults are not obtrusive, its good qualities unduly modest. There are, doubtless, many people who will like it; nor is there any particular reason why they should not. The most that can be said is, that worse stories succeed and better ones find few readers. I am bound to add that several editors of the higher class magazines have smiled favourably on Mr. Stafford and his works.

Mr. John Davidson's prose is neither so strong nor so individual as his verse. Except in *Perfervid* he has always failed to give his stories a distinctive touch, a superior grace that shall mark them off from the hundred and one volumes of average merit born every day. Even his poetry is frequently spoilt by an impatient crudity, a noisy bluntness, that can only by the complacent be lauded as strength. But while there is much that is stirring in his rhymes, there is a conspicuous lack of muscularity about his prose. The best story of the present volume, "Alison Hepburn's Exploit," is concluded with an unconvincing, undignified alacrity. The author appears to have tired easily of his subject. Two or three of the other sketches are heavily trivial. Mr. Davidson himself can hardly hope to advance his reputation by work of this class. Of course he is too practised a craftsman to make a complete failure, but dozens of lesser men could steer clear of that rock with equal adroitness. True, his faults are not those of the raw amateur. Our sorrow is therefore augmented; for it is amazing to see a man of very considerable power, a man, too, endowed with a measure of originality, turning out stuff that, to put it mildly, is not at all worthy of him. It is curious that authors who have striven hard to gain a creditable public should spoil their success by immature and hasty productions such as *Miss Armstrong's and other Circumstances*. To win an honourable position in literature is hard enough, to keep it is still harder. Mr. Davidson has won, and most deservedly, the applause of those who love letters. It is the honest wish of all such that he should retain their regard, but his last book is not of a kind they had a right to expect.

The chief people in Sir William Geary's story are a barrister who practises in the Divorce Court, and his wife who deceives him. Neither are attractive, as we have to take the lawyer's ability and charm on trust, and the woman is vain and vulgar. On the other hand, the minor characters are well done and give the book a fair amount of interest. The style is neat, if commonplace, and unsavoury spots are judiciously avoided.

PERCY ADDLESHAW.

SOME COUNTRY BOOKS.

Wild Life of Scotland. By J. H. Crawford. (Macqueen.) With the approach of the shooting season appropriately appears a book on Scotch scenery and sport. The author seems more of a fisherman than a shot, and perhaps more of a naturalist than either. He possesses, too, that love of "burns" and crags and moorlands which always commends a book of this character to lovers of Scotland. Pleasant as these pages are, they contain little or nothing that is new. Nor is the author very enthusiastic about any particular kind of sport. The book is prettily got up, with illustrations by Williamson, and will serve to while away the tedium of the journey north, even if the reader does not afterwards care to put it among the cherished books of sport in the favourite corner of the lodge. Mr. Crawford has evidently seen a good deal of Scotland, and has, he tells us, "chosen only representative experiences." He trusts that his sixteen chapters "will give a fairly complete account of the forms of life in the wilds of

Scotland, and in the waters which surge twice a day round her coasts." The book unfortunately possesses no index, so that it is not easy to test this ambitious project; but the badger, the fox, and the roe deer (to take the first three wild creatures that occur to the mind) seem unrepresented here, and a reference to St. John's books will show what interesting habits belong to these animals. Mr. Crawford's descriptive chapters are the best—his rambles on the moor, in Shetland, at the loch side, on a winter estuary, and the like. He draws a striking contrast between Loch Tay and Loch Leven, and gives some careful particulars about sea-fish. Every here and there he stumbles. Whoever saw a chimney-swallow and a house-martin mating, as Mr. Crawford asserts they do? Indeed, his views on the crossing of birds are peculiar. "Partridge, grouse, and all the rest of them," he states, "may be described as wild breeds of fancy fowl in Nature's poultry yard, which, without losing the power, have lost the desire to cross." Inter-crossing is of the rarest occurrence between these birds, an exception and not the rule of their economy in abeyance. That birds are "usually sober-coloured when flying away, as if to conceal them from a pursuing enemy," is another unwarrantable assumption. The white above the tails of the house-martin and the rock-dove, to go no further, is most conspicuous; while the whole family of humming-birds protest against this fancy. Again, it is a mistake to suppose that the gillaroo trout in the little loch near Inchnadamph owe their characteristics to almost exclusive feeding on molluscs. There are as many gnats and aquatic plagues (the writer can testify) on that as on any other Sutherland loch. These speculations, however, may furnish food for thought to the Scotch sportsman; and without some intellectual interest books on Northern sport are sufficiently vapid.

The Bamboo Garden. By A. B. Freeman-Mitford, C.B. (Macmillans.) Though the author tells us that this little book has no scientific pretensions, it has a good deal of scientific merit. He is an enthusiastic grower of bamboos, and wishes to make known how hardy many of them are in this country and with what admirable effect they may be used in landscape gardening. He writes with authority on their propagation, the choice of position and soil, their culture, and many interesting historical details in connexion with bamboos. He describes the Oriental and American forms, so far as they may be of use in our gardens; and he contrives to do all these things without the tedious and absurd rubbish that usually chokes gardening books. Mr. Freeman-Mitford loves his bamboos and knows how to write about them, as about other things, with the natural result that his book makes one wish to plant bamboos forthwith. The illustrations, by Mr. Alfred Parsons, are nothing out of the common, though Mr. Freeman-Mitford appears to be exceedingly proud of them.

By the Deep Sea: A Popular Introduction to the Wild Life of the British Shores. By E. Step. (Jarrold.) After the labours of Kingsley, Gosse, Wood, and a multitude of seaside naturalists, it might have been thought that there was scarcely room for Mr. Step's little book. Yet it is so full of matter, which is rendered accessible by means of a good index and general conspectus of seaside life, that it will be found a very useful handbook when rambling over the rocks and sands. The engravings are rough, but serviceable and abundant; and the whole book is so compact and carefully put together that no one ought to be at a loss respecting marine creatures with it in his pocket. There are chapters on the minute life of the sea, on sea anemones, crustaceans, and the like,

and some notices of the birds and vegetation of the cliffs. A very good account is given of the seaweeds. Withal it is modestly written; and altogether it is an unobtrusive book, which will receive a warm welcome from all seaside visitors who are wise enough to make it their companion.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Clarendon Press will publish immediately *Lectures on Justice, Police, Revenue, and Arms*, delivered in the University of Glasgow by Adam Smith, reported by a student in 1763, and now edited, with an introduction and notes, by Mr. Edwin Cannan. This work settles the vexed question as to the exact contents of Adam Smith's Glasgow lectures, and enables the reader to appreciate his high qualities and great popularity as a lecturer. Nearly the whole of the "Police, Revenue, and Arms" forms the first draft of the *Wealth of Nations*; but the greater part of the matter appearing under the head of "Justice" is new. The book is of special interest as explaining the genesis of the *Wealth of Nations*, and as setting at rest many questions which have been agitated as to the relation of Adam Smith to the physiocrats. The most interesting of the fresh passages is a vigorous attack on the early employment of children. The editor has appended numerous references to the authorities used by Adam Smith.

MESSRS. BELL hope to issue early in the season a sequel to Burgon & Miller's work on "The Traditional Text of the Holy Gospels." The late Dean Burgon traces in this volume, with all his acuteness and his unequalled knowledge of the subject, "The Causes of the Corruption of the Traditional Text"; and Prebendary Miller, besides replying here and there to some of the strictures of reviewers, will supply in an appendix a searching examination of Dr. Hort's theory of Conflation.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. are about to publish a volume entitled *English Schools, 1546-48*, by Mr. A. F. Leach, late Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and Assistant Charity Commissioner. This work aims at showing, from records hitherto unpublished, that there was a widespread and effective provision in England for secondary education before the Reformation, which was destroyed or marred in efficiency under Henry VIII. and Edward VI., especially by the Act for the Confiscation of Colleges and Chantries.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. announce for issue next week a special presentation edition of the volumes already published in their series of "Illustrated Standard Novels," to be called the "Peacock" edition. It will contain sets of the works of Jane Austen, Maria Edgeworth, Captain Marryat, and Thomas Love Peacock, each set done up in a distinctive binding, designed by Mr. A. A. Turbayne.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. have arranged to issue a "Library of Historical Novels and Romances," under the editorship of Mr. Laurence Gomme. The volumes will appear in chronological order. Each will have an introduction, stating how far the author has departed from the real truth, and describing the buildings, costume, and other characteristics of the period. Illustrations will also be given, including reproductions of coins, seals, autographs, &c. The first volume, to appear in October, will be Lord Lytton's *Harold*; and this will be followed by works of Defoe, Scott, Kingsley, Beaconsfield, Thackeray, Dickens, &c.

MESSRS. A. & C. BLACK announce a cheap edition of the *Collected Writings of Thomas de Quincey*, edited by Prof. Masson, in fourteen monthly volumes. The first, to be published

on November 1, will contain a portrait printed on Japanese paper.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK has just ready for publication *Hereward, the Saxon Patriot*, by General Harward. It will give a history of Hereward's life and a record of his ancestors and descendants from 445 to the present century, with many interesting pedigrees and much fresh information.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. will publish next month the first part of a new illustrated work, entitled *The Church of England: a History for the People*, by the Dean of Gloucester.

MESSRS. A. BROWN & SONS, of Hull, will publish shortly a volume entitled *School and Home Life*, dealing with popular education at the present time, by Mr. T. G. Rooper, of Balliol College, Oxford. The author has been for many years an Inspector of Schools, and keenly alive to the merits and defects of our modern school studies. Some of the subjects which receive attention are: "The Bad Bringing Up of Children," "Teaching in Germany," "The Modern Training of Girls," "Manual Occupation."

EARLY next week Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. will publish *Herod the Great*, a drama in verse, by the Rev. H. Solly, in which an attempt is made to give the character of Herod its due, and to show how far he was the slave of his time rather than of his passions.

THE Church of England Temperance Society will shortly publish, under the title of *The Bible and Temperance*, a syllabus of instruction for Bands of Hope which has been prepared by a special committee of which Bishop Barry was chairman, assisted by the Bishop of Durham, with notes upon the Hebrew words in the Bible referring to wine by Prof. Driver, and on the Greek words referring to sobriety and self-control by Prof. W. Lock; and also a course of twelve lessons based upon this syllabus, with a set of scholars' lesson papers, prepared by Mr. J. Johnson Baker.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. will publish in about a fortnight a new novel by Mrs. Fred Reynolds, the author of "Llanartro," entitled *A Tangled Garden*, which again has many of its scenes laid in Wales.

MESSRS. SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & Co. will publish early in October a new book by Miss Mary C. Rowsell, entitled *The Green Men of Norwell*, containing five stories based on episodes in English history.

MESSRS. MORAN & Co., of Aberdeen, are about to issue a volume of short stories, entitled *Straws in the Wind*, by Mr. Martin J. McHugh.

THE next volume of the "Nineteenth Century Classics," published by Messrs. Ward, Lock & Bowden, will be Mrs. Browning's *Prometheus Bound, and Other Poems*, with an introduction by Alice Meynell, and a portrait from a painting photographed by Mr. H. H. Cameron.

MESSRS. WILLIAM ANDREWS & Co., of Hull, will issue in a few days *The Cross in Ritual, Architecture, and Art*, by the Rev. G. S. Tyack, being the first volume of a series of works intended for Churchmen.

ON September 25 will be published the first part of a new popular work, entitled *Cassell's Family Lawyer*, written by a Barrister-at-Law.

WE understand that Mr. Grant Richards, who has for some time been in charge of the literary department of the *Review of Reviews*, proposes to commence business as a publisher at the beginning of the new year. He then hopes to issue the first two volumes of a new series of "Historic Guides," by Mr. Grant Allen, dealing with Paris and Florence; and

also a book by Mr. Edward Clodd, on the *Pioneers of Evolution*.

DR. GEORGE C. REIDEL, of Johns Hopkins University, has published (Baltimore: The Friedenwald Co.) the first fascicle of *A Manual of Aesopic Fable Literature*, dealing with the period down to the end of the fifteenth century. His method is one of extraordinary bibliographical minuteness. After citing the modern works on the history of the subject, he gives a list of 178 incunabula, beginning with Ulrich Boner's *Edelstein* (Bamberg, 1461), and ending with Caxton's *Esope*. Then follows a list of the known extant copies of each, with a note stating when they have not been seen by the author; next lists of authors, of places where printed, of printers, of the number of leaves in the folio and quarto editions, of the languages, of the places where now preserved, of catalogues, of sale prices, and of former owners. The work is illustrated with three facsimiles, two of which are of title-pages of later date.

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

THE October number of *Blackwood's Magazine* will contain the first instalment of Mr. R. D. Blackmore's new novel, entitled "Daniel: a Romance of Surrey."

MR. G. DU MAURIER's new novel, entitled "The Martian," illustrated by the author, will begin in the October number of *Harper's Magazine*.

THE first number of the new magazine, the *Ladies' Realm*, to be published by Messrs. Hutchinson in October, will contain contributions from the Duchess of Somerset and the Countess of Warwick. The former will describe a sporting tour in the Far West; the latter will write about her "garden of friendship" in the park at Easton.

THE forthcoming number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* will contain the following articles: "Executive and Judicial Powers in India," by Sir Charles Elliott, late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal; "The Indian Army," by Sir Harry Prendergast, the conqueror of Upper Burma; "The Relations of the Indian Princes to the Paramount Power," by an Old Political; "The Conscience of Korea," by Mr. E. H. Parker, formerly Consul in China; "The Medical Needs of India," by Dr. K. N. Bahadurji; "Curiosities of Hebrew Proper Names," by Dr. J. Chotzner; a report on Semitic studies, by Prof. E. Montet, of Geneva; and the Proceedings of the East India Association, including speeches by Lord Reay and Sir Lepel Griffin.

THE autumn number of *Chapman's Magazine*, which is to be considerably enlarged, will contain the last instalment of John Oliver Hobbes' "The Herb-Moon," and a complete novel by Mrs. Edward Ridley, entitled "The Story of Aline," together with other stories.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

MOSCHUS' EPITAPH ON BION.

"Ah, well a day! When mallows fade and fall,
Or fresh green parsley by the garden wall,
When withers all the thriving clump of dill—
Another year will see them flourish still.
But we the great, the mighty or the wise,
Whene'er we fall on death and close our eyes,
Unhearing sleep within the hollow earth
The endless sleep that knows no morning birth."
So Moschus sang two thousand years ago,
In clear Greek tones that pierce the heart of woe.
Yet from the spell of that sad knell-like strain
Our hearts must turn, nor wed despair to pain.

The early world felt youth's quick keen despair;
To her this earth's green garden was so fair,
That eyes yet blind with tears at death's sharp knife
Saw through the darkness cold no other life.
But we, the children of the ages gray,
Have learned to see where shadows fleck the way;
All thro' earth's fairest music as she sings
We hear faint stirrings as of spirits' wings:
In the quaint skill of spring's unfolding birth
We guess the power to build new Heavens and Earth:
Yea, through the garden since that day One
Whose eyes slept once in death, yet waked at last.

CLOTILDA MARSON.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE *Expositor* for September contains another of those indiscreet articles of which Prof. W. M. Ramsay is so unfortunately lavish, and which for English students constitute so great a perplexity. The reference in Acts x. 1 to an Italic cohort (of which Cornelius is said to have been a centurion) was suspected by Schürer to be an anachronism; but according to the writer of this article is shown to be accurate by an epitaph found at Carnuntum relative to an officer in a corps of archers from an Italic cohort stationed in Syria, who were temporarily engaged in Pannonia. The spirit of Schürer's replies to Prof. Ramsay has hitherto been so excellent that we do not doubt that he will be able to give another lesson in urbanity. A striking contrast to the acuteness and learning of the Scotch professor is furnished by the singular article headed "Sons of God and Daughters of Men," and signed by Sir J. William Dawson. Dr. Gifford's philological and theological article on Phil. ii. 5-11 (the fundamental passage for doctrines of Kenōsis), is well-timed, though it is hardly keen enough to be decisive. A continuation is promised. Mr. D. M. Ross gives the first of a series of estimates of Dr. John Watson's five popular works called "The Mind of the Master," indicating some of the dangers incident to popular treatment of such a subject, which the author has not altogether escaped, but accepting its main contention that (in opposition to ecclesiastical orthodoxy) the supreme authority on questions of Christian doctrine as well as Christian life is to be found in the teaching of Jesus Christ. Mr. Winterbotham introduces an essay on "the cultus of Father Abraham" by the bold assertion that no external cultus of the kind was ever developed among the Jews. The essay, which is mainly concerned with "Dives and Lazarus," seems thoroughly uncritical. A sermonette by the late Dr. Dale, on the "Intercession of the Spirit," and a continuation of Dr. Bruce's valuable neo-evangelical papers on the Synoptics, need only a mention.

In the *Theologisch Tijdschrift* for September Dr. W. Brandt treats of the reference to "Israel" in the Flinders Petrie inscription. His style of argument is more stimulating than convincing; but until some fresh epigraphic discovery is made, a wide field will continue to be open for speculation. His best suggestion is, that the supposed Israel of the text should perhaps rather be read Ishrael, and the name be compared with the title of the old *sefer hayyāshār* and the name *Yeshārān* (cf. Renan, *Histoire*, i. 106). Dr. Brandt does not conceive it to be certain that the people so called already dwelt in Palestine; Dr. Steindorff, however, in the *Ze. für alttest. Wiss.*, thinks differently, as Dr. Brandt is aware. Jb. van Gilse discusses Ps. lxxxiv., developing the view, already expressed by others, that it is of composite origin. The essay is worth reading, though the correc-

tions of the text may not meet with general approval. Prof. Kisters continues his replies to critics, defending his hypotheses as to the period in the history of Israel which followed the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus. He spares no pains to show the inherent weakness of the position of his present opponent, Dr. H. J. Elhorst. Dr. Klap completes his very thorough series of articles on Agobard of Lyons. Among the longer reviews that of Stübe's "Jüdisch-Babylonische Texte," by Dr. Eerdmans, that of Staerk's and of Steuernagel's works on the critical analysis of Deuteronomy by Prof. Kisters, and of Sanday and Headlam on the Epistle to the Romans by Dr. van Manen, deserve special attention.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Illustrated Works.—"Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," by Prof. William Milligan Sloane, of Princeton, illustrated with 88 reproductions of the masterpieces of painting in their original colours, and 220 full-face engravings in tint and black and white, in 20 parts, or 4 vols.; "Life and Letters of Frederick Walker, A.R.A.," by John George Marks, with 13 photogravures and 100 illustrations; "Westward Ho!" by Charles Kingsley, an edition de luxe, with full-page and other illustrations, by Charles E. Brock, printed in red and black, in 2 vols.; "Cambridge Described and Illustrated," by J. W. Clark and T. D. Atkinson, with 29 steel plates, numerous illustrations, and maps; "Old London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century," by Warwick Wroth, of the British Museum, assisted by Arthur Edgar Wroth, with photogravure portraits, facsimiles of engravings, lithographs in colour, and other illustrations and plans; "Soldier Stories," by Rudyard Kipling, with head and tail-pieces, and 21 page illustrations by A. S. Hartick; "On the Broad," by Anna Bowman Dodd, with illustrations by Joseph Pennell; "Travels in Unknown Austria," by Princess Mary of Thurn and Taxis, with illustrations by the author; "The Oriel Window," by Mrs. Molesworth, with illustrations by Leslie Brooke; "The Rudyard Kipling Birthday Book," selected and arranged by the author, with 12 illustrations by J. Lockwood Kipling.

Cranford Series.—"Tom Brown's School-days," by an Old Boy, with 80 illustrations by Edmund J. Sullivan; "The Alhambra," by Washington Irving, with about 250 illustrations by Joseph Pennell, and an introduction by Elizabeth Robins Pennell; "Sheridan's The School for Scandal and Rivals," with 50 illustrations by Edmund J. Sullivan, and an introduction by Augustine Birrell.

Illustrated Standard Novels.—"The King's Own," by Captain Marryat, with an introduction by David Hannay, and illustrations by F. H. Townsend; "The Phantom Ship," by Captain Marryat, with an introduction by David Hannay, and illustrations by H. R. Millar; "Belinda," by Maria Edgeworth, with an introduction by Anne Thackeray Ritchie, illustrated by Chris Hammond; "Emma," by Jane Austen, with an introduction by Austin Dobson, and illustrations by Hugh Thomson.

Eversley Series.—"The Poems of Thomas Hood," in 2 vols.: vol. i., Serious Poems; vol. ii., Humorous Poems, with portrait, edited, with introduction, by Alfred Ainger; "The Plays of Sheridan," in 2 vols., with portrait, edited, with introduction, by Mowbray Morris; "Literary Reviews and Essays," contributed to the *Guardian* and *Saturday Review*, by the late Dean Church, in 2 vols.

Art and Archaeology.—"A Treatise on Glass-Painting," by Henry Holiday, with a coloured reproduction of the drawing for "The Creation,"

19 collotypes and many illustrations in the text; "A History of Greek Art," by Prof. Frank B. Tarbell, of Chicago; "Greek Sculptured Tombs," by Prof. Percy Gardner, with 30 collotypes and numerous illustrations in the text; "The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome," a companion for students and travellers, by Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, illustrated, in 2 parts; "Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities," edited by Prof. Percy Gardner and Prof. Kelsey—"Handbook to Greek Sculpture," by Ernest Arthur Gardner, part ii., containing the Fifth Century (continued), the Fourth Century, Hellenistic Sculpture, Graeco-Roman Sculpture, illustrated; "Outlines of Greek Constitutional History," by A. H. J. Greenidge, with map.

Fiction.—"The Sealskin Cloak," by Rolf Boldrewood; "Taquisara," by F. Marion Crawford, in 2 vols.; "Casa Braccio," by F. Marion Crawford, cheap edition; "Stories of Naples and The Camorra," by Charles Grant, with introductory memoir of the author by J. B. Capper; "The Things that are Caesar's," by Mrs. Hugh Fraser; "Aucassin and Nicolette: an Old French Love Story," edited and translated by Francis William Bourdillon, second edition, the text collated afresh with the manuscript at Paris, and the translation revised.

Biography and Travel.—"The Log of a Naturalist in West Africa (Congo Française, Corisco, and Cameroons)," by Miss Mary Kingsley, with illustrations and a map of the Congo Française; "Journal of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, during Capt. Cook's First Voyage in H.M.S. Endeavour, in 1768-71, to Terra del Fuego, Atahite, New Zealand, Australia, the Dutch East Indies, &c.," edited by Sir Joseph D. Hooker, with portraits and charts; "Letters and Remains of R. L. Nettleship," edited, with a memoir, by Prof. Andrew C. Bradley, with photogravure portraits, in 2 vols.; "An Editor's Retrospect," by Charles A. Cooper, Editor of the *Scotsman*; "Biographies of Eminent Persons," reprinted from the *Times*—vol. v. 1891-2, vol. vi. 1893-4, vol. vii. 1895-6; "The Yoke of Empire," Sketches of the Queen's Prime Ministers, by the Hon. Reginald B. Brett, with photogravure portraits of the Queen, the Prince Consort, Peel, Melbourne, Palmerston, Disraeli, and Gladstone; "Foreign Statesmen," edited by Prof. J. B. Bury—"Maria Theresa," by the Rev. J. Frank Bright; "William the Silent," by Frederic Harrison; "Impressions in South Africa," by James Bryce; "England, Egypt, and the Soudan," by Major F. R. Wingate and Major Marriott, with portraits; "Camps, Quarters, and Casual Places," by Archibald Forbes; "Leaves from a Diary in Lower Bengal," by C. S. (retired), with map and illustrations from sketches by the author; "Sketches of Travel in Normandy and Maine," by the late E. A. Freeman, edited by Miss Florence Freeman, illustrated by the author.

Natural History.—"The Cambridge Natural History," vol. ii., with illustrations—"Flatworms," by F. W. Gamble, of Owens College; "Nemertines," by Miss L. Sheldon, of Newnham College; "Thread-worms," &c., by A. E. Shipley, of Christ's College; "Rotifers," by Prof. Marcus M. Hartog, of Queen's College, Cork; "Polychaet Worms," by W. Bloxland Benham; "Earthworms and Leeches," by F. E. Bedford; "Gephyrea," &c., by A. E. Shipley, of Christ's College; "Polyzoa," by S. F. Harmer, of King's College, Cambridge; "Round the Year," a series of short nature studies, by Prof. L. Miall, of the Yorkshire College, with illustrations chiefly by A. R. Hammond; "A Sketch of the Natural History of Australia," with some notes on sport, by Frederick G. Afialo, illustrated by F. Seth; "Sketches in Sport and Natural History," by the late Dr. George Kingsley, with memoir by his Son;

"The Natural History of the Marketable Marine Fishes of the British Islands," prepared for the use of those interested in the sea-fishing industries, by J. T. Cunningham, naturalist on the staff of the Marine Biological Station, with preface by Prof. E. Ray Lankester, illustrated.

History.—"History of Greece," by Adolph Holm, authorised translation, vol. iii.; "Smaller History of Rome," by E. S. Shuckburgh, illustrated; "The Growth of the French Nation," by Prof. George B. Adams, of Yale; "Cameos from English History," by Charlotte M. Yonge, eighth series.

Theology.—"Village Sermons preached in the Parish Church of St. Ippolyts" and "The Early History of the Ecclesia," by the late Dr. F. J. A. Hort.

Classics.—"The Elder Pliny's Chapters on the History of Art," translated by Miss K. Jex-Blake, of Gorton College, with commentary and historical introduction by Miss E. Sellers, and additional notes by Dr. Heinrich Ludwig Ulrichs; "Sophocles," edited by Prof. R. Y. Tyrrell, of Dublin; "Q. Horati Flacci, Opera," with notes by T. E. Page, Prof. A. Palmer, and Prof. A. S. Wilkins, abridged for use in schools; "Aristophanes, The Wasps," edited, with introduction and notes, by W. J. M. Starkie, of Trinity College, Dublin; "Demosthenes, Philippics I. and Olynthiacs I.-III.," edited, with introduction and notes, by Dr. J. E. Sandys; "Cicero, Pro Cluentio," edited, with introduction and notes, by W. Peterson, Principal of McGill College, Montreal; "Plato, Meno," edited, with introduction and notes, by E. Seymer Thompson, of Christ's College; "Thucydides, Book VI.," edited, with introduction and notes, by E. C. Marchant, of St. Peter's College; "Suetonius, Stories of the Caesars," edited by H. Wilkinson; "Handbook to Latin Authors," by George Middleton and Thomas R. Mills; "An Introduction to Latin Textual Emendation," based on the text of Plautus, by W. M. Lindsay, of Jesus College, Oxford; "An Historical Greek Grammar," chiefly of the Attic dialect as written and spoken from classical antiquity down to the present time, founded upon the ancient texts, inscriptions, papyri, and present popular Greek by Prof. A. N. Jannaris.

Economics.—"Evil and Evolution," an attempt to turn the light of modern science on to the ancient mystery of evil, by G. F. Millin; "Dictionary of Political Economy," edited by R. H. Inglis Palgrave, vol. ii., F.-M.; "Rich and Poor," by Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet; "Popular Fallacies regarding Bimetallism," by Sir Robert Edgcumbe; "Notes on Political Economy from the Colonial Point of View," by a New Zealand Colonist; "The Right to the whole Produce of Labour," the origin and development of the theory of labour's claim to the whole product of industry, by Prof. Anton Menger, of Vienna, with an introduction by Prof. H. S. Foxwell; "Socialism: Being Notes on a Political Tour," by Sir Henry Wrixon.

Anthropology.—"Tree Worship," by Mrs. J. Henry Philpot, illustrated; "The Buddhist Praying Wheel and a Collection of Material bearing upon the Symbolism of the Wheel and Circular Movements in Custom and Religious Ritual," by William Simpson, with numerous illustrations by the author.

Literature.—"English Prose Selections," with critical introductions by various writers, and general introductions to each period, edited by Henry Craik—vol. v., Nineteenth Century, completing the work; "Epic and Romance," essays by Prof. W. P. Ker, of University College; "Gaston de Latour," an unfinished romance by Walter Pater, prepared for press by Charles L. Shadwell; "On Landscape in

Poetry," by Francis Turner Palgrave; a handy volume edition of "Charles Kingsley's Novels and Poems," in a cloth box; "Leaves from the Note-Books of Frances M. Buss," being selections from her weekly addresses to girls of the North London Collegiate School, edited by Grace Toplis.

The Jewish Library, edited by Joseph Jacobs—"Jewish Life in the Middle Ages," by Israel Abrahams, editor of the *Jewish Quarterly Review*; "Aspects of Rabbinic Theology," by S. Schechter, reader in Rabbinic at Cambridge.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

"LEEZE ME."

Liverpool: Sept. 5, 1896.

The above phrase, familiar to readers of Burns and other Scotch poets, is described in the glossaries as "a term of endearment," equivalent to "pleased am I." This explanation suits well the use of the phrase, as, for instance, in the following lines of Burns:

"O leeze me on my spinning wheel
And leeze me on my rock and reel;"

and

"So leeze me on thee, Robin."

But the origin of the phrase "leeze me" which Jamieson proposes in his Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish language does not seem equally satisfactory. He regards it as "lief is to me; literally, dear is to me." This way of regarding it might be accepted in such a line as Jamieson's quotation from Bannatyne:

"full leis me yow";

but it fails to account for the use of the preposition *on* in the above lines from Burns.

Has anyone suggested an Old Norse origin? The use of the reflexive form of the verb *lita* is exactly parallel to that of the word "leeze." The following examples of impersonal use may be seen in Vigfusson's Dictionary:

"Hveran lítik þér á mey þessa?
How are you pleased with this maid?"
"Svá leizk mér vel á Konunginn.
So pleased me well the king."

And in the same dictionary may be found examples of the use of the word with a personal nominative. J. S.

THE CONTENTS OF A YARD AND HIDE OF LAND, ETC.

Bodleian Library, Oxford: Aug. 12, 1896.

A fifteenth century MS. here (Digby 88) has on leaf 61 (back) a few lines which may be of use in settling the question how much a hide of land was:

"Nota, for to mesure and mete Lande.
It ys to wete that .iiij. Barly Cornys in the myddis
of the Eve makyth one ynche. And xij. Enchis
makyth a foote; And sixteyn foote and a halfe
makyth a perche; And in sum cuntre a perche ys
.xviij. foote. Fourty perchys in length makyth a
Rode of lande: put .iiij. perche in brede, and þat
makyth an Acre. And .xiiij. Acrys makyth a yerde
of lande; and .v. yerdys makyth an hyde of lande,
which ys .lxx. Acrys. And viij. hydys makyth a
Knyghtis fee, which ys v. lxx. Acrys of lande."

F. J. FURNIVALL.

STOICS AND SEMITES.

Harpenden: Sept. 15, 1896.

Is your reviewer, Mr. A. W. Benn, quite accurate when (p. 174) he says: "On the authority of Sir A. Grant, he [Mr. Jacobs] boldly claims the Stoics as Semites . . .," and says that "this fancied derivation has been rejected by . . . Zeller and Ludwig Stein"? I suppose "derivation" implies the hypothesis that some Stoic doctrines were derived from Jewish books. A greater scholar than Sir A. Grant—namely, Bishop Lightfoot—perceived a Semitic sound in the names of several Stoics; and hence inferred, or at least guessed, that these thinkers were of Semitic race.

T. WILSON.

SCIENCE.

The Targum of Onkelos to Genesis. A Critical Enquiry into the Value of the Text exhibited by Yemen MSS. compared with that of the European Recension, together with some Specimen Chapters of the Oriental Text. By Henry Barnstein, Ph.D. (David Nutt.)

SINCE the time when Merx published his *Chrestomathia Targumica* and first drew the attention of scholars to the vocalised texts of the Targum which came from Yemen, the study of the Targum, which had long lain fallow, has again been revived with an ever-increasing interest. Although we can hardly complain of the lack of MSS. for establishing the mere text in European libraries, yet the vocalisation of the Targum continued to remain in apparently inextricable confusion, and it seemed a hopeless task to attempt a grammar of the Targumic dialects. However, latterly a little progress has been made in this direction. The writer of this notice has made use of the new sources hailing from Yemen, and has endeavoured to lay the foundation of a trustworthy Aramaic Grammar. The elaboration of an Aramaic Dictionary has also been taken up, and, it is hoped, will shortly be placed in the hands of those who are interested in the subject, thanks to the kind assistance given to me by Dr. Barnstein.

What was still wanting was a critical comparison of the existing Targum texts with those MSS. which have since come to light, and this comparison Dr. Barnstein has attempted to carry out in the present carefully prepared essay. After a brief survey of the origin and history of the Targum of Onkelos to the Pentateuch, we have here principally an inquiry into the differences exhibited by the Yemen MSS., compared with those texts which have been known hitherto in Europe. The peculiar system of vocalisation in use in the Yemen MSS. is described with minute details, while the orthographical, grammatical, and exegetical variations are fully explained. At the end of the work Dr. Barnstein publishes the text of Genesis xvii., xxvi., xxi. and xli., according to the excellent MS. Codex Hebr. Gaster 2, with the variant readings of Codd. Montefiore 502 and 508, the Brit. Museum MS., Or. 2363, and the Venice edition of 1517.

The aim of the author—to show how a better and more correct text of the Targum of Onkelos can be obtained by aid of the Yemen MSS.—has undoubtedly been fulfilled, even for those readers who may differ from him in some points. The book also contains many noteworthy contributions to the Targumic grammar. Especially instructive is the comparison between the different readings of the Yemen MSS.: these show how far the Yemenite pronunciation and tradition was consistent and established, and likewise in what points differences occur even here.

I cannot, however, subscribe to the author's important proposition, that we are now in a position to restore the original Palestinian text by means of these MSS. We shall have good cause to be thankful if

we can restore the Targum of Onkelos of the Babylonian school with a certain degree of confidence, but we have not means to reconstruct the original Palestinian Targum from these MSS. alone. We also require more proofs for the author's statement, that the supralinear system of vocalisation is likewise of Palestinian origin. We have not only to notice the similarities between the punctuation of the Yemen MSS. and Biblical Aramaic, but also to observe the differences in the two dialects. Careful and continued investigation of the sources at our disposal may probably tend to modify Dr. Barnstein's assumption, and show that he has drawn too large inferences from these MSS.

These details, however, in no wise detract from the value of his researches. The Yemen MSS. remain invaluable for the study of the Targum, even if we should not assume the Palestinian origin of their text. The want of a critical edition of the Targum of Onkelos to the Pentateuch has become more pressing, especially as we so frequently have to deplore the lack of care in the texts published by Merx; and absolute reliability is indispensable in publications of this kind. I conclude with the wish that Dr. Barnstein may soon have the opportunity of publishing such a critical edition of the Targum of Onkelos.

G. DALMAN.

SCIENCE NOTES.

MESSRS. WHITTAKER & Co. are about to issue an authorised translation, by Mr. Lucien Serrailier, of M. D. Farman's recent book upon *Automobiles*. It will be fully illustrated, and contain constructional details of the latest work.

WE quote the following from *Nature*:

"After an absence of rather more than two years, Dr. Forsyth Major has returned to England from his scientific mission to Madagascar. His task was a very difficult one to perform, in consequence of the unsettled state of the country at the time of his visit, but Dr. Major seems to have succeeded in doing some solid scientific work. The explorer's collections have been deposited in the Natural History Museum, and include many specimens of Aepyornis bones from the marshes at Sirabé, and an extensive series of skins representing the recent fauna of the island. A fine collection of specimens of the flora of Madagascar, including four orchids reported to be new to science, has also been made."

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

AFTER an existence of ten years the *Euskara* and the Baskischen Gesellschaft of Berlin have come to an end with the seventeenth number of the former. This contains also the much sadder news of the death of one of its editors, Karl Hannemann, while the last proofs were passing through the press. The work of the *Euskara* and of the Gesellschaft has not answered the intentions of its founders, but the seventeen numbers published will always be valued by those interested in Basque philology. Its contributors included all the notable foreign Basquisants: Prince L.-L. Bonaparte, Prof. Vinson, Van Eys, Prof. Schuchardt, V. Stempf, E. S. Dodgson, in addition to the editors, Karl Hannemann and Pfarrer Th. Linschmann. What is written by such authorities will always have a certain value.

FINE ART.

GREEK COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

WE quote the following—mainly relating to Greek coins—from the annual report of Mr. Barclay V. Head, keeper of the department of coins and medals in the British Museum:

"The total number of coins and medals added to the National Collection during the year is 1278—namely, 146 of gold, 513 of silver, 609 of bronze, and 10 of other metals.

"Among the acquisitions of the year the following are worthy of special notice:

"*Olynthus (?) in Macedonia*.—An archaic tetrobol. Obverse, naked horseman riding to the front. Of this type only one other specimen is known (*Revue Numismatique*, 1883, pl. ii. 6). An example of the skill with which a Greek die-engraver, as early as the sixth century B.C., was capable of grappling with the technical difficulty involved in presenting in low relief by means of different planes a horse and rider facing the spectator.

"*Eretria (?) in Euboea*.—An unpublished archaic didrachm. Obverse, cow with letter E beneath; reverse, incuse square diagonally divided. This coin, presumably of Eretria, is more ancient than any other inscribed specimen of the city.

"*Cnosus in Crete*.—An early fifth century silver stater. Obverse, Minotaur; reverse, Labyrinth in Swastika form with star in centre, and four deep incuses at the corners. Fine and unpublished (cf. Svoronos, *Numismatique de la Crète*, pl. iv. 24).

"*Phocaea in Ionia*.—An archaic electrum hekto (½ stater) in perfect condition and unpublished. Obverse, a recumbent lion with a seal (*phoca*), the emblem of Phocaea, above his back.

"*Samos (?)*.—An extremely archaic electrum stater, discovered in the island of Samos. There are two similar specimens in the French collection at the Bibliothèque Nationale (cf. *Num. Chron.* 1875, pl. ix. 1, and *Rev. Num.* 1894, p. 150).

"*Chersonesus of Curia*.—A unique silver coin of Aeginetic weight (90.4 grs.) and of archaic style. Obverse, lion's head as on the coins of Onidus; reverse, + EP and bull's head facing.

"*Posidion in Carpathos*.—A very rare and fine archaic stater of the sixth century B.C. Obverse, two dolphins with a smaller dolphin beneath (cf. Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 535).

"*Camirus in Rhodes*.—A small archaic electrum coin of the sixth century B.C. Obverse, a fig-leaf, the characteristic type of the ancient city of Camirus: interesting as the only specimen of the archaic electrum currency of the west coast of Asia Minor which can be assigned to any place south of Miletus.

"*Lydia*.—An electrum stater of the eighth or seventh century B.C., the obverse type of which consists of the two guardian lions of the goddess Kybele, standing face to face on their hind legs in heraldic fashion on either side of a column. The resemblance of this *schema* to that of the famous lion gateway of Mycenae is suggestive, as it seems to show that that design was, like most other coin-types of the earliest period, also used as a royal or sacred emblem and signet on the coins.

"*Lydia*.—A fine silver stater of King Croesus (568-554 B.C.) of the usual lion and bull type.

"*Eryx in Sicily*.—Two tetradrachms struck towards the close of the fifth century B.C. One of these has on the obverse a victorious quadriga, and on the reverse the legend ΕΡΥΚΙΝΩΝ and a figure of Aphrodite seated, holding a dove and with a winged Eros standing before her. The other, which is of rougher work, has the same reverse type; but on the obverse, in place of the chariot, a dog before three stalks of corn, a type which occurs at the neighbouring city of Segesta, where the dog symbolizes the River Irimisus. The combinations of these types on one coin proves close commercial relations between the two cities of Eryx and Segesta.

"*Istrus in Moesia Inferior*.—A remarkable silver drachm. The very high relief and fine style of the heads of the Dioskuri on this coin, and the well-defined incuse square on the reverse, show that it belongs to the end of the fifth century. It is thus quite a hundred years earlier than any of the other coins of Istrus in the Museum collection.

"*Philippi in Macedonia*.—A beautiful gold stater of the time of Philip of Macedonia, struck before his

death in 336 B.C. The style of the head of Herakles on the obverse is freer than on any hitherto published specimens. The town of Philippi had, during Philip's reign, the unique privilege of autonomous coinage of gold as well as of silver.

"*Eurea* or *Eurece* in *Thessaly*.—An extremely rare bronze coin of the best period of art (400-344 B.C.). Obverse, a very refined head of a Bacchante, full face; reverse, ΕΥΡΕΑΙΩΝ vine-branch with grapes and small letter Α. *Eurea* is an entirely unknown Thessalian town, the existence of which was for the first time established by a coin, probably from the same die as the present specimen, in the collection of the Hermitage Museum at St. Petersburg.

"*Eurea* (?) in *Thessaly*.—Another Thessalian bronze coin, evidently from the same "find" as the preceding, scarcely inferior to it in style, and quite unique. Obverse, head of Zeus of excellent Thessalian work; reverse, a vine-branch accompanied by the letter Α. If it is not a coin of *Eurea*, it must have been struck at some city in the immediate neighbourhood of that town.

"*Melissa* in *Thessaly*.—A fine and very rare fourth century bronze coin, having on the obverse a head of Zeus, and on the reverse ΜΕΛΙΣΣΑ and a bee (*Melissa*) a 'type parant' in allusion to the name of the city.

"*Pharalos* in *Thessaly*.—A bronze coin of the first half of the fourth century B.C., and of a type new to the Museum. Obverse, head of Athena Itonia, with a figure of Skylla on her helmet, and the letters TH beneath. Reverse, ΦΑΡΣ, Thessalian rider brandishing a whip.

"*Pheneus* in *Arcadia*.—A beautiful and apparently unique silver coin of early fine style. Obverse, a ram; reverse, naked Hermes with petasos hanging behind his neck, seated on a stone pedestal. Hermes was the god chiefly worshipped at Pheneus, and festivals in his honour, called *Hermæa*, were held there.

"*Cycius* in *Mysia*.—A rare electrum stater, having on the obverse a bearded figure of Herakles naked, kneeling and holding club over right shoulder, and the horn or cornucopia of Pluto on his left arm. This type of Herakles holding the horn has been only recently elucidated (cf. Roscher, *Lexikon*, p. 2187).

"*Ionian and Caria*.—A very interesting hoard of thirteen gold philippi discovered in the lower Maeander Valley, the adjunct symbols of which prove that they must have been struck at various Asiatic cities more than a hundred years after Philip's death, 336 B.C. This find of Asiatic gold philippi, a class of coins hitherto quite unknown, sheds an entirely new light on the very fragmentary history of the Greek cities of Western Asia Minor during the first half of the second century B.C. The existence of Ionian, Carian, and other West Asiatic imitations of Alexander's silver tetradrachms, dating from the third and second centuries B.C., has long been recognised, but that late imitations of the gold philippi were issued at cities of Asia Minor concurrently with the silver Alexandrine tetradrachms is now for the first time revealed.

"*Caria*.—A tetradrachm of Hekatomnus, the father of Mausolus, Satrap of Caria. The only other known specimen of this coinage is in the Royal Coin Cabinet at Berlin. It was first published by the late M. Waddington (*Revue Numismatique*, 1856, p. 60). On the obverse is a lion and the inscription ΕΚΑΤΟΝ, and on the reverse a standing figure of the Carian Zeus Labraundos, carrying a double-axe (Labrys) over his shoulder, and resting upon a long spear. This coin was struck by Hekatomnus between 395 and 377 B.C. at the city of Mylasa, the original residence of the Satraps of Caria.

"*Chalcetor* (?) in *Caria*.—A small bronze coin of the fourth century B.C. The site of this town has been recently identified at the modern Kara-Koyun, a few miles south of Euromus. It is, however, still somewhat doubtful whether the coins belong to Chalcetor, or to the small island of Chalcia off the west coast of Rhodes.

"*Gordistichos* in *Caria*.—A bronze coin probably of the second century B.C. Obverse, head of Zeus; reverse, ΓΟΡΔΙΣΤΙΧΙΩΝ, cultus-statue of Aphrodite with outstretched arms. One specimen only of this coinage, now in the Lohbeck collection, has been hitherto published (*Zeitschrift für Numismatik*,

Bd. xv., p. 45, pl. iii. 14). The goddess on the reverse is probably the tutelary divinity of the neighbouring city of Aphrodisias.

"*Hydrius* in *Caria*.—A unique bronze coin of the first century B.C., having on the reverse a bearded standing figure in military costume, perhaps one of the numerous Carian local gods, all identified by the Greeks with Zeus, but distinguished by the addition of some local epithet. Hydrius is placed by Kiepert about twenty-five miles south-east of Alabanda. Neither coins nor inscriptions of this town were previously known.

"*Lycia*.—A new variety of the extremely rare drachm of the Lycian dynast Kheriga (c. 410 B.C.). Obverse, head of Athena; reverse, in Lycian characters, 'Arinabe' (the native ethnic of Xanthus) and 'Kheriga'; type, Athena armed with spear and shield, and seated on a rock. The name of the Lycian dynast who struck this coin occurs also on the great stele of Xanthus.

"*Phaselis* in *Lycia*.—A very interesting silver stater dating from the second century B.C. Obverse, head of Apollo; reverse, letter Φ, Athena with thunderbolt and aegis, standing on the prow of a ship, beneath which is a magistrate's name.

"*Arabia*.—Thirteen silver Himyarite coins from the famous hoard discovered at San'a in 1877 (B. V. Head, *Num. Chron.* 1878, pp. 273-204, and 1880, pp. 303-310). No coins of this class were known before the San'a find, and none have since come to light. These coins together form a highly interesting series of the money of the Himyarite kings of Southern Arabia (Yemen) during the first century B.C. The heads represented on the earlier specimens are probably copied from those on the coins of the contemporary Nabathæan kings of Northern Arabia, and those on the later varieties from the Roman coins of Augustus. The reverse type, owl on amphora, is borrowed from the latest Athenian coinage in silver, which came to an end in 88 B.C. All these coins bear Himyarite monograms, apparently signatures of mint officials responsible for the exact weight and purity of the silver. In addition, the specimens which seem to be the earliest in date bear also an inscription in an unknown character which is certainly not Himyaritic, and of which, up to the present time, no satisfactory explanation has been suggested. (See *Revue Numismatique*, 1893, pp. 176-189).

"*Arabia*.—A small silver coin of the Himyarite dynasty of Southern Arabia, reading, in the native character, Amdan Jehun Yanaf Raidan."

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

In October Mr. Heinemann will commence a re-issue, in monthly parts, of Dr. Corrado Ricci's *Life of Correggio*. Each part will contain three full-page plates, together with many text illustrations.

THE inaugural exhibition of the Society of Miniature Painters will open next week, at their gallery in New Bond-street. The private view is fixed for Tuesday, and the exhibition will remain open until October 17.

In connexion with the meeting of the British Archaeological Association in London next week, Dr. Phené will read a paper on "Old London," on Wednesday evening, in the Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-lane.

WE quote the following from the thirtieth annual report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery:

"The attendance of visitors to the National Portrait Gallery for the first few weeks after the reopening of the Gallery was very large, the interest shown by the visitors in the newly arranged collections being very great, and it was evident that the majority were inspecting the collection of national portraits for the first time. As the feelings of novelty and curiosity were off, the number of visitors, as might have been expected, became considerably reduced, but it still remains very much in excess of any recorded during previous years.

"The attendance on Sunday afternoons is satisfactory, if not excessive, the number of visitors

during the three hours on which the Gallery is open being on an average higher than that during the same hours on ordinary week days. The trustees feel, therefore, that the opening of the Gallery on Sunday afternoons has been fully justified, and they are gratified at being able to meet what is evidently a popular demand."

MR. GEORGES AVEROF, of Alexandria, who gave a million drachmae for the reconstruction of the Stadion at Athens on the occasion of the Olympic games, has now offered an additional sum of three million drachmae (£120,000) for the complete restoration of the Stadion in Pentelic marble.

THE last number of the *American Journal of Archaeology* (London: Kegan Paul & Co.) contains a series of papers on the results of the excavations at Eretria in 1895 by the American School at Athens. Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, the director, gives a detailed account of the chief discovery—that of a building which can be identified with certainty, from the inscriptions, as a gymnasium. He also describes three fragments of sculpture, which were found in the course of excavating the gymnasium. One is a head of the type known as the Indian Dionysos, exceptionally well preserved; another is of special interest, as it happens to fit and complete a fragment of a portrait-head of Roman type, which had long been lying in the local museum. Finally, Prof. Richardson, together with Mr. T. W. Heermance, discusses the inscriptions found in the gymnasium. One of these is a decree in honour of a gymnasiarch named Elpinikos, nearly fifty lines in length. From its mention of "resident Romans," it helps to assign other similar inscriptions to the first century B.C. Two or three brief inscriptions on gravestones may be as early as the third or fourth century. Under the heading "Notes from Italy," Prof. A. L. Frothingham, jun., gives some account of the first year's operations of the American School at Rome, on the site of the ancient Norba in the Volscian Hills.

MUSIC.

RECENT WAGNER LITERATURE.

The Legends of the Wagner Drama. By Jessie L. Weston. (David Nutt.)

The Wagner Story-Book. By William Henry Frost. (Fisher Unwin)

Twenty Years of Bayreuth. By Julius Erich Kloss. (Williams & Norgate.)

BOOKS and pamphlets continue to be written about Wagner and his music-dramas; and about both, indeed, there is still much to be said. Miss Weston, the able translator of Eschenbach's poem of Parsifal, here devotes herself to a study of the literary and legendary sources upon which the dramas are founded; to the music she makes scarcely any reference. She reminds us that "the life of the Wagner drama is the genius not alone of the musician-dramatist, but of men whose work has already stood the test of centuries." Such study reveals the skill with which the master transformed long poems into comparatively short dramas. In order to make certain of his characters stand out with due prominence, Wagner was forced to present little more than a sketch of others which in the poems rival the former in interest and importance: Hagen in the "Ring des Nibelungen," and Brangäne in "Tristan" are cases in point. Moreover, study of the old myths and stories enables us to approach Wagner in more fitting frame of mind; for the numerous concert performances of excerpts are apt to make the most earnest admirers of the master

think more of the music than the drama—the reverse of what he intended.

By the way, it is interesting to note that several of Wagner's heroes and heroines were especially connected with the British Isles. According to the Thidrek-Saga, Brynhild's castle was in or near Bertangaland, which, says Miss Weston, is generally identified with Britain. In some folk-songs current in Denmark and the Farøe Isles, Brynhild is said to have dwelt on the Glasberg, and our authoress hints at a connexion between this name and Glastonbury. Of Lohengrin we are told that "scholars are now universally agreed that the origin of the swan-knight story is to be found in the myth of Skeáf, the reputed ancestor of the Anglo-Saxons." Again, of Tristan, we read that "German scholars have now very generally accepted the conclusion that Tristan is a name of Pictish origin"; further, that "his father, according to Gottfried, bore the surname of Kanfengres—i.e., the Englishman (= Angle) of Carlisle."

In speaking of "Parsifal," Miss Weston has much to say about the Grail. She remarks that, although Chrétien de Troyes says, "Toute sainte cose est li Graaus," he "gives no reason why it is so"; also that "Wolfram's Grail is a stone, 'holy' on account of its celestial origin." Then she adds, "but in neither case is the talisman necessarily and distinctively Christian."

To discuss with Miss Weston a matter of legendary lore may seem somewhat bold; and yet we should like to say a word about the Christian form of the legend. Both of the poets, as she admits, speak of the Grail as holy. And she quotes Helimandus—whose chronicle ends with the year 1204, and is therefore earlier than either Chrétien or Wolfram—who derives Grail from *gradalis* or *gradale*, on which, at a sacred feast, morsels or offerings were placed. Now in this very chronicle of Helimandus there is a passage headed A.D. 717, which in the MS. of John of Tynemouth (Camb. Univ. Libr. Dd. 10, 22, fol. 10b.) reads thus:

"Hoc tempore in britannia cuidam heremita demonstrata fuit mirabilis quaedam visio per angelum de Joseph decurione nobili, qui corpus domini deposuit de cruce, et de catino illo vel parapside in quo dominus cenauit cum discipulis suis; de quo ab eodem heremita descripta est historia que dicitur gradale."

The dish, then, from a very early date seems to have had Christian significance. Again, the story of Joseph of Arimathea preaching the Gospel in Britain has the authority of William of Malmesbury, although it is true he makes no mention of cup or dish. He does, however, tell of a cross at Glastonbury, "ab antiquo auro argenteoque vestita, de qua olim ex percussione sagittae sanguis plurimus virtute Divina profuxit."

Although Miss Weston admires the genius displayed by Wagner in dramatising legends, she can be at times critical. The heroic Volsung brother and sister appear to her inadequately represented by the Siegmunde and Sieglinde of "Die Walküre"; and there is truth in her view. And the sword episode "loses somewhat of its original force in the drama by reason of the rapidity of the action." Then, again, the gift of the horse Grane to Siegfried after the awakening of Brünnhilde, she finds utterly destructive of the origin and meaning of this really characteristic feature of the story." She says, however, that

"it is no lack of appreciation which compels one to admit that even Wagner was at times scarcely equal to the colossal demands of such a work; and that there are moments when the execution falls short of the conception, and the outward form fails to convey to our minds all that the dramatist would have had it express."

Miss Weston's book is of value, and deserves to be widely read.

The *Wagner Story-Book* of Mr. Frost is written for children; and those children who read it will certainly better understand and appreciate the master's music dramas when they come to hear and study them. Wagnerism is growing apace: the present generation is not content to enjoy the works of Wagner, but is seeking to direct young minds towards the new art. Some years ago a book of "Operatic Tales" was published, and we thought the idea an excellent one. For Wagner such a scheme is most welcome; the legends on which his works are based have, as shown in our notice of Miss Weston's book, interest quite apart from the music. Mr. Frost tells the stories in an attractive manner, and children will thank him in their hearts if not with their lips. In "The Daughter of a God" and "The Love Potion" he endeavours to tone down certain features of the stories, not altogether with success. The god Wotan and the goddess Fricka, for instance, are made to protect a "robber"; but in the drama, a wronged husband. The union of brother and sister, on the other hand, is not in any way disguised.

The revival of the "Ring des Nibelungen" at Bayreuth this summer led naturally to an increase of Wagner literature. The *Twenty Years of Bayreuth* reviews the past, discusses the present, and prophesies concerning the future of the "new art." The writer replies for the Bayreuth management, which has only answered words by deeds, against the complaints of "dissatisfied Wagner members, critical grumblers, or conceited Kapellmeisterchen." The diminutive form of the last word is ironical, and the interpretation thereof, "second-rate orchestra conductors," still more so. The article "On Conducting" ("Ueber das Dirigieren"), published by the "royal Prussian

Kapellmeister" Weingartner, so rouses our author's ire that he almost forgets the Christian "spirit of peace and reconciliation" which is advocated in "Parsifal." The translation of Mr. Kloss's book is not all that could be desired. We read of a spirit which "linguishes an utterly mutilated state of existence"; also of the "little German town in Northern Bavaria." This booklet was apparently not only made in Germany, but translated there.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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